

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 26TH, 1892.

NUMBER 4

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,  
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
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and the  
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)  
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Office hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,  
Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8,  
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo  
da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.  
ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do  
Cafete. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays.  
Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-  
days; 7:30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Office hours 10 to 12. Caixa 384.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barrica  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and  
7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and  
7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo  
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11  
a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5½  
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's  
Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at  
7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher;  
retained from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kuch's  
new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua  
da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 31, Rua dos  
Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real  
Gonzalez No. 33, Bonfim. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from  
2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez  
de Abrantes No. 59. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque  
de Caxias No. 59. Telephone 1167. Office: Rua do Ovi-  
dor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of  
Medicine. Fever, accouchement, operations. Special con-  
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dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western  
Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow  
Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.;  
residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrantes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Insti-  
tute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento,  
Sande.—Relief services: In English on Sundays at  
3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and  
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open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
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Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical  
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Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

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Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days  
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days and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m.,  
12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05,  
11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Agua Fervens)  
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undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc.,  
and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and  
Architectural Works, in accordance with Government  
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Business Founded 1795.

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Recognized 1870.

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FOR GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATIONS,

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, }

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BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety in  
service, and are built accurately to standard gauges, and  
templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly  
interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Miny Locomo-  
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this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being  
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vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and  
more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent  
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Rio de Janeiro.

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23,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000  
Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car  
equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes  
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IT IS EASY FOR ANY LIFE COMPANY  
to show large returns on "death claims,"

but the Equitable returns large profits

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## THE TONTINE POLICIES

### EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

PROTECT YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN,  
if you should be taken from them, but also  
YIELD A HANDSOME RETURN TO YOURSELF,  
if you live and keep your policy in force.

**THE EQUITABLE'S**  
Twenty-Year Tontine Policies, maturing in 1891,  
have a Cash Surrender Value equal to  
A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS, WITH INTEREST  
at rates varying from 2½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

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Reserve fund... £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital... £2,400,751

Agents: *Cia. Internacional Commercial Industral*  
67, Rua 1.ª de Março. Telephone No. 477

### COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks  
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1864

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
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sugar,	rum,	fruits,	sweets,
fish,	parauri,	hams,	skins,
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Chili leas,	garana,	cacáo,	chestnuts,
vanilla,	cupula,	camaquã,	quind,
andiroba,	specie,	ammi,	little,
piassaba,	winds,	coffee,	wax,

objects of Indian manufacture and natural products

For further information apply at the company's offices, where all orders are received upon advantage-  
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Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 450,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
*Rua da Alfandega*

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TANKER  
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and for passages and other information to  
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Britannia, . . . . . 29th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
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Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single  
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can be had.

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(Late "The River Plate Times.")

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ESTABLISHED 1888.

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

A capital investment.—The Companhia Pro-  
mutora de Indústrias e Melhoramentos is placing  
here a loan of 12,000,000,000, consisting of 600,000  
preferred obligations of 20,000 each, secured by a  
mortgage on the property of the company. The  
Decree No. 164 of the 17th of January, 1890, by  
Art. 1 of the statutes of the company and resolu-  
tion of the general assembly of shareholders of the  
8th of July, 1891. The securities will all be re-  
deemed by means of tri-monthly drawings, par-  
ticipating in premiums in accordance with the  
table below published and will bear, until drawn,  
interest at the rate of 4 per cent. annually, payable  
in the months of January, April, July and October.

	31st March	30th June
1 of . . . . .	500,000\$	100,000\$
1 " . . . . .	200,000\$	20,000\$
1 " . . . . .	100,000\$	10,000\$
2 " . . . . .	500\$	100\$
5 " . . . . .	200\$	40\$
20 " . . . . .	100\$	20\$
20 " . . . . .	50\$	10\$
25 " . . . . .	40\$	8\$
1,125 " . . . . .	29,375\$	29,375\$
1,250 " . . . . .	88,375\$	138,375\$

	30th Sept.	31st Dec.
1 of . . . . .	250,000\$	25,000\$
1 " . . . . .	100,000\$	10,000\$
1 " . . . . .	50,000\$	5,000\$
5 " . . . . .	200\$	40\$
20 " . . . . .	100\$	20\$
20 " . . . . .	50\$	10\$
25 " . . . . .	40\$	8\$
1,175 " . . . . .	29,375\$	29,375\$
1,250 " . . . . .	63,375\$	63,375\$

In all succeeding years there will be the same  
drawings and the same premiums, differing only as  
to the number of securities drawn with 25,000.

The premiums and interest will be paid at the  
head-office of the company and at its branch offices  
in the states on the day immediately following each  
drawing.

The system adopted by the company for the  
present loan, while new in Brazil as to its dis-  
tinguishing features, is, however, well-known in  
France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia,  
whose municipalities have generally employed it  
with great popular satisfaction, as for example  
Paris (obligations à lots), Brussels, Genoa, Milan,  
Naples, Vienna, etc. In those countries securities  
of the nature of these which the Companhia  
Promotora now emits, are most excellently well  
received by all those, who, avoiding wisely and  
pragmatically the chances of risky speculations, seek  
for their capital an investment in which are united  
unquestionable guarantee and the certainty of  
immediate returns with the probability of trans-  
forming their economics into a fortune sufficient to  
dispense with a life of incessant hard labor, en-  
suring them a comfortable competence.

All these desirable advantages are represented  
by the obligations of the Companhia Promotora  
with mortgage-security on its property, with tri-  
monthly interest and with premiums distributed in  
140 drawings.

The present loan destined exclusively for the  
development of the large province, which the  
company already possesses, for the execution of its  
concessions and for the acquisition of property of  
real value, necessary for the complete utilization of  
its resources, has as mortgage-security in accordance  
with law, not only the present property of the  
company but all that which may be acquired with  
the original capital and with the proceeds of this  
loan.

Among the long list of valuable property which  
the company owns the following can be cited as  
principal, whose value exceeds a great deal the  
amount of the loan

The Ilha da Maracá, in the state of Rio de  
Janeiro, with 25 leagues of circumference and con-  
taining 40,000 hectares of land, admirably adapted  
for its virgin woods, for fields of cattle-raising and  
agriculture.

The sugar-mills of S. Ignacio, Firmeza, Bom-  
Gosto and Cuyambuca, in the state of Pernambuco,  
each having a daily capacity of 35 tons of cane and  
which were appraised at 4,000,000\$ in the  
statement of the concession made by the Federal  
government in Decree No. 486 of August 8th, 1891.

Estrada de Ferro de Macaco a Leopoldina with  
branch to Porto Calvo in the state of Alagoas with  
176 kilometers of extension and guarantee of 6 per  
cent. interest on the capital of 8,000,000\$, con-  
ceded by the decree No. 955 of Nov. 5th, 1890.

Sítio da Cascata Grande na Tijuca, in the Federal  
Capital, with the splendid power of the great water-  
fall of that name.

Factory of stearine products, "Dois Irmãos,"  
with official warehouse, in the capital of the state of  
Alagoas.

Sugar-mills of Jacintho de Mendonça e Glycerio,  
in the state of Alagoas, with guarantee of 6 per  
cent. interest on a capital of 4,500,000\$, con-  
ceded by the decree No. 616 of July 31st, 1890.

Sugar-mill Deodoro in the state of Pernambuco  
with guarantee of 6 per cent. interest on a capital  
of 75,000,000\$, conceded by the decree No. 689  
of August 23rd, 1890.

A street-car line in the capital of the state of  
Alagoas with privilege for 50 years.

The company's capital is 15,000,000,000; the  
reserve fund, 778,905\$77; and the value of its  
assets according to the balance of September 1891,  
19,708,413\$302. The subscription for the loan is  
now open at the following places: Banco do Brazil,  
Banco de Depósitos e Descontos, Banco Popular,  
Banco Inicial de Melhoramentos and Banco  
Mobilisador, and at the company's office on the  
Rua de Quitanda No. 93, where delivery of the  
securities are made immediately upon subscription.

The directory of the company is composed of the  
well-known residents of this city, Messrs. J. R. de  
Lima Duarte, Wenceslau de Illo and Manoel C. de  
Souza Bandeira.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-  
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-  
mercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks,  
and all other information necessary to a correct judgment  
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 26th, 1892.

The Santa Cruz mutiny, so fortunately  
suppressed on the 20th, ought to call the  
attention of the government to two very  
important facts: 1st, the insubordination  
which exists in the army and navy and the  
need, therefore, of enforcing better disci-  
pline; and 2nd, the fatal error of obtaining  
recruits by force from the criminal and  
vagrant classes. Had there been better  
discipline, it would have been less easy for  
a hundred odd prisoners in Santa Cruz to  
obtain possession of that most important  
fortress. It could not have occurred had  
the officers and guards been watchful and  
attentive to duty. Unfortunately the  
officers think more of politics, recreation  
and display than they do of the duties of  
their profession, and their neglect or avoid-  
ance of duty finds a corresponding echo  
among the men. It will be remembered  
that when the mutiny occurred at the ar-  
tillery barracks in December, 1889, there  
was not a commissioned officer in the place.  
To improve this perilous as well as discredi-  
table state of affairs the troops should be  
all removed to field camps and subjected to  
severe discipline—officers as well as men.  
Officers should be prohibited from engag-  
ing in politics and should be made to feel  
that they are designed for something better  
than lay figures for military tailors. As for  
the rank and file, the complaint was made  
years ago by Visconde de Pelotas that too  
large a part of the army was recruited from  
criminals. It is useless to expect an orderly  
and patriotic force from such material.  
Such an army is a standing menace to the  
country, an element of disorder, a threat  
of rapine and assassination. The looting of  
the little village back of Santa Cruz on the  
20th is an example of what may be expected  
from such men. The daily conflicts and  
disorders in the streets of this city show  
what may be expected from them on garri-  
son duty. In our opinion the need of a  
change in these two particulars is urgent  
and cannot safely be deferred.

It is not, perhaps, altogether astonishing  
that the speculators in Rio should prefer  
having a few miserable criminals shot than  
losing all hopes of improving their own  
material position. We are inclined to be-  
lieve that the rumors—some of which are so  
palpably ridiculous that it seems incredible  
sensible business men could repeat them—  
as to disturbances could be traced to dis-  
appointed speculators in securities (?) of  
the Geral railway enterprise and in shares  
of the Banco da Republica. Desperate  
men will use extreme measures and there  
are certainly many such in Rio; men so  
desperate that rather than abandon their  
cannings and high-stepping horses, their  
diamonds and dinners, they would wel-  
come civil war, with all its attendant horrors.  
These wire-pullers have apparently over-  
looked the fact that the complaisance—or  
worse—of the finance ministers of the repub-  
lic have brought the Banco da Republica  
so completely under the control of the  
Treasury, that one word from the present  
ministry might throw this institution into  
bankruptcy. On December 31st, accord-  
ing to the balance-sheet of the bank, there  
was owing, directly or indirectly, to the  
Treasury the enormous sum of 46,000,000\$,  
viz:

Gold cheques issued, . . . . .	6,752,910\$554
Exchange contract, . . . . .	2,779,000\$000
Special acct. current, . . . . .	22,339,254\$051
Sales of gold acct., . . . . .	7,570,301\$970

46,469,466\$575

Now it only requires the minister to demand  
a modest proportion of this debt to bring  
the bank—and the bank's debtors—before  
one of the commercial judges here. We  
do not suppose such action will be taken  
by the Treasury, nor do we advocate it;  
but it is quite time that the alarming  
rumors which disturb business in all its  
branches, should cease, and we firmly be-  
lieve that a hint to the effect that they must  
cease, or a settlement between the Treasury  
and the bank would be demanded, would  
protect the market from revolutionary ru-  
mors for some time to come. The repre-  
sentatives of the Brazilian nation have cre-  
ated a legalized dictatorship by their action  
at the adjournment of Congress; will not  
Sr. Rodrigues Alves, the present finance  
minister, use the power his predecessors  
have unwittingly afforded him to secure the  
market from speculators' lies? This action  
in the matter, we feel sure, will be more  
efficacious, than that of the police—or mil-  
itary.

The epidemic of fever in Santos has at  
last reached so acute a stage that several  
lines of steamers have stopped receiving  
cargo for that port and some of the most  
influential foreign houses of the city are  
closing their doors. In some cases there is  
really no one left to carry on business, the  
well being obliged to devote their attention  
to the sick. The situation is desperate to  
an extreme, and the only recourse, so far as  
we can see, is to be found in the complete  
closing of the port to foreign commerce. It  
was long ago almost a foregone conclusion  
that this would be the result, and now, when  
its realization is at hand, the local authori-  
ties of Santos and the state authorities of  
São Paulo, must admit the conclusion  
that they have only themselves to blame for  
the disaster. Months ago we called attention  
to the situation and to the dangers which  
were threatening them. The enormous  
accumulation of merchandise in that port,  
the blocking of the streets and railway, the  
lack of facilities for unloading and storing  
merchandise, the apathy and indifference  
of officials and everyone else connected with  
the service of discharging, storing and  
transporting merchandise—all this could  
have but one end. An extraordinary  
accumulation of vessels followed, and in  
the midst of all these port improvements  
contractor went on dredging up the  
accumulated filth of years from the river  
bottom to deposit it along the banks. In  
the best and coolest of seasons this would  
have resulted in sickness in the shipping,  
but when we add to this the intense heat of  
a summer in Santos it must be seen that  
yellow fever was inevitable. And still, up  
to this moment, we have yet to hear of a  
single order, either from the sanitary authori-  
ties, or from those of the city or state,  
against this terrible blunder. With a fever  
epidemic staring them in the face, the  
authorities of Santos lacked even the  
common sense to order a suspension of a  
work which was continually bringing up  
the poisonous deposits of the river bottom,  
from which fever contagion was spread  
broadcast among the shipping. Such a  
people, to say the least, are totally unfit for  
the responsible positions which they hold.  
If strict justice could be meted out in this  
world they would be held responsible in no  
small measure for the terrible loss of life  
which is resulting from their incompetence  
and negligence. The calamity, however,  
has arrived and it only remains to limit the  
consequences within the narrowest bounds.  
To that end all foreign steamship companies  
should immediately suspend calling at  
Santos—for the impossibility of discharging  
cargoes quickly renders such calls most  
dangerous—and every foreign house which  
can do so, should close its doors. Let the  
government then do what it will! If it can  
not bring itself to the point of constructing  
temporary piers, enlarging and improving  
the custom-house, increasing facilities for  
transporting merchandise to the interior and  
of thoroughly cleansing and draining the  
city, then let the port of Santos be  
abandoned. There is no use in wasting  
human life in such a place. The port of  
Santos, or some other port, is a necessity  
for the state of São Paulo; the people of  
that state must therefore see to it that it is  
made inhabitable.

WHAT we have said in respect to the port of Santos is in great measure true also of Rio de Janeiro. The same apathy and incompetence are to be found here which have brought about so much trouble down there. The port and custom house are crowded, the Central railway is continually blocked and the city was never dirtier since the days when the streets were made the common receptacle for every species of filth. Add to this a much diminished supply of water — now happily augmented by welcome rains — and we have a situation full of danger to the health of the city. That these conditions have been producing their natural results during the recent hot weather may be seen in the rapidly increasing death rate from yellow fever. We have now reached a death rate of over 30 a day, which may be considered an epidemic rate. This number, it should be noted, does not include the cases from the shipping, which are sent over to Jurujuba and do not enter into the mortality reports of the city. The shipping is beginning to suffer severely and unless something is done at once, Rio may soon find herself in a position little better than that of Santos. There is now no time for idle talk, nor for the execution of pretensions schemes. Providence has once more come to the relief of incapacity by sending a heavy rain to wash out Rio's filthy streets and rain-water sewers, but it will be very unwise to depend on a repetition of the favor. Provisions should be taken at once to keep the streets clean, to provide for a better distribution of water, and then, what is equally important, to provide against the sale of unwholesome food and drink. Food is dear and often bad, and this in itself is a source of illness during the hot season. Then, too, the city if not the whole country, is actually flooded with poisonous artificial drinks. There is hardly a popular drink in the market, whether spirits, wine or mineral water, that is not contaminated, and there is hardly a hotel or restaurant that is not knowingly selling them. When the best known restaurants of the city have the effrontery to admit keeping these artificial drinks, then it is quite time for the authorities to stop the shameful business in the interests of public health. There are but few places where the manufacture of falsified drinks is so openly carried on, and for the credit of the country it is full time that something were done to check it. Good and wholesome food and drink are just as essential for public health as pure air. Epidemics generally originate in filth and bad food — in unsanitary conditions and living; and it is essential therefore that they should be opposed by improving the conditions from which they have their origin.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JANUARY 16.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported in favor of the bill of the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the President to make deficiency appropriations. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lamounier (Galestro) made a speech in opposition to the bill for the reorganization of the states, in the midst of violent protests he alluded to the conduct of the military officers in the Chamber, who on the day after the coup d'état, hastened to report at the headquarters of the army. He has no desire, he said, to defend governors that remained the cause of the dictator; but if the crime of complicity in the coup d'état is to be punished, then impartial justice be meted out to all the guilty. Deputy Costa Machado also opposed the bill, offering a substitute therefor.

JANUARY 18.—*Senate*.—The bill authorizing the President to make deficiency appropriations was voted in and discussion. Senators Ely de Martins and Theodorico Santos spoke against the bill on grounds of finance, opposing the substitute bill recently offered. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Fonseca Fereira spoke on affairs in the state of Rio de Janeiro, stating that Admiral Marques Guimarães had endeavored to cause himself to be proclaimed governor of the state. This, however, he said, was not in accord with the plans of Admiral Wandenkolk, who is to be elected President and at whose instance the governorship was bestowed on Admiral Carlos Balthazar. The bill for removing Barão de Lacerda and Councilor Arraiza from the supreme bench was rejected by a vote of 53 to 50.

JANUARY 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Braz Carneiro moved that in putting to the vote the bill on banks of the preference should be given to the substitute bill introduced by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti. Senator Campos Salles moved that preference should be given to the amendments offered by Senator Wandenkolk and others. Both of these motions were rejected by a vote of 22 to 20. The Senate then proceeded to vote on a motion of Senator Pinheiro Guedes for preference for a substitute bill offered by him, but it was decided that 26 senators had withdrawn and that consequently the vote could not be taken for or against a quorum. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Monte Fiebre defeated the bill on the reorganization of the states. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça said that in some states the governors had been deposed by the people, while in others, that of Paraná for instance, deposition was purely the work of the military.

JANUARY 20.—For want of a quorum no business could be transacted in either house. In the Senate, however, there was some talk about the withdrawal of 16 senators on the previous day to prevent a vote on the bill on banks of issue. Senator Estevão complained that the president had censured the conduct of those senators and that another senator had called them "wretches" (*interwretches*). The president asserted that the senators had no influence on the bill, but he had not censured the conduct of those senators, but had merely, in conformity with the rules, ordered their names to be published. He was certain, he said, that no senator had made use of the expression of which complaint was made. Senator Raimundo Barcellos, in offering a motion of inquiry in regard to loans made by the treasury to banks, said that the whole country condemned the behavior of senators who resorted to such means to prevent the enactment of the necessary legislation for improving the national currency.

JANUARY 21.—*Senate*.—There was received from Senator Ruy Barbosa a communication resigning his seat in the Senate. Senator Campos Salles, at the conclusion of a speech in which he said that the process for printing paper money are broken, offered the following motion signed by himself and 22 others:—"Whereas it is an imperious and inescapable duty to secure for the conservative classes of society confidence and respect for law; whereas the budget under which the nation is to be governed during the present year, and the impediment and electoral laws have been voted and signed, and thus accomplished the principal object for which the present extraordinary session was convoked; and whereas the government in the period through which we are passing should be prompt and vigorous in avoiding disturbances, in preventing anarchy and in checking the effects of anarchy of professional instigators of disorder; therefore the Senate resolves to terminate its labors for the present extraordinary session, trusting that the government in which it fully confides and which is strengthened by the support of the whole nation, will make use of every means, with the most rigorous, that circumstances may require, for maintaining order, for severely punishing those who may now or hereafter attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity, for re-establishing the real federative system, and for the re-establishment of the constitution; therefore the Senate resolves to adjourn." This motion was carried by the votes of all the senators present except Senators Pinheiro Guedes and Joaquim Catão. Senator Rangel Pestana tendered his resignation. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber voted by 81 votes to 37 a motion embodied in the same terms as those of the motion voted by the Senate. The discussion of the motion was very stormy and at times some of the denunciations seemed almost on the point of coming to blows.

JANUARY 22.—The closing address was delivered by Dr. Bernardino de Campos, president of the Chamber of Deputies, in the absence of Dr. Prudente de Moraes, president of the Senate. This address after reviewing the work of Congress during the ordinary and the extraordinary session terminates as follows:—"Gentlemen, on closing the session of Congress, we leave our country entrusted to the enlightened vigilance, integrity, competence and patriotism of a government that possesses and deserves the confidence of the nation. It will do its duty, relieving us of the task of worrying to our states words of peace, justice and truth, so that we may definitely organize, executing the constitution that has wisely decreed the federative republican system."

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The United States cruiser *Albatross*, Capt. Higginson, arrived at Montevideo on the 15th inst.

—It said that the Spaniards will soon follow the example of the Italians in founding a hospital at Rosario.

—The total immigrant arrivals in Argentina last year were 73,597, while the departures numbered 90,936.

—The Santa Fé government received an offer from a tax farmer of \$250,000 for its new tax cereals.

—The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé has one dollar for the sum of \$15,000,000. He must have had a "big political pull" in that province.

—The Uruguayan government has advised the Brazilian government that the export tax on cattle will be reduced in case Brazil suppresses the frontier tax.

—According to the *Uruguayan News*, the Jaguaria (Rio Grande) police authorities prohibited all communication with the Uruguayan town of Artigas on the 1st inst.

—The governor of San Luis, Argentina, charges that the bank of that province has diverted to other uses some \$90,000 destined as interest on deposits in the construction bureau. The money was paid over to the shareholders.

—There were 1,653 foreign passengers and immigrant arrivals and 849 departures at Montevideo in December. These figures do not include the traffic between that city and Buenos Aires. The total arrivals for the year numbered 11,969, and the departures 19,831.

—Reports were circulated on Saturday night that an insurrectionary movement was about to be made. At midnight the cabinet ministers went to Palermo barracks where all the troops were under arms. The police force was also held ready to resist any attack. So far as can be ascertained, there was no ground whatever for the alarm. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 15th.

—Great interest was manifested on Monday, in the sale by auction of the new tax on cereals with which the provincial government (Santa Fé) proposes to supplement the exertions of the festive harvest. It is expected that this source of revenue, as it is considered, will yield a very handsome return, consequently the number of bidders was far larger than is commonly to be seen on such occasions. —*Argentine News*, Jan. 9th.

—A peculiar complication has arisen in the province of Rioja, Argentina. The governor had ordered elections for the fall of February, and the provincial legislature declares the order null. The constitution of a state ought to be explicit enough on such points to render such controversies impossible.

—A Spanish physician, named Leal, announced a short time ago that a child had died with yellow fever in the Galvez colony, province of Santa Fé. The health board of that province has now prohibited Dr. Leal from practicing his profession there because it has been found that the child died with typhoid fever.

—The following are the fares the drivers of hackney carriages in Buenos Aires have a right to claim within the municipal boundaries: for the first hour \$1.25, for the second hour 70 cents, and 25 cents per 15 minutes for any further time. No price was fixed for a short drive, say a quarter of a half an hour.

—Shipowners will be interested in a movement that is on foot to abate the difficulty in regard to customs on the coast, in securing the red net rope between the wrecked vessel and the shore. It is now proposed that every ship should carry a supply of heavy tailless ropes, to which should be affixed a rope to be hauled from the ship directly she strikes. As the wind in such cases invariably blows on the land, it is assumed that a kite of heavy material would be blown ashore. —*Uruguayan News*, Jan. 3.

—The 6th regiment of the line, that was quartered in this city, was called suddenly to the federal capital, and left on Wednesday evening per express. This fact, coupled with the reported mustering of the artillery corps stationed at Sarate, was the occasion of much uneasiness in all quarters. Revolutionary rumors are rife throughout the country, and there is no doubt but arms are being collected everywhere. The only puzzle is to find out who is to be against whom. That is the mystery of the present. —*Bogotian News*, Rosario, Jan. 9.

—The Buenos Aires customs inspector has denounced Dr. Ramon Blaen, ex-director of the Banco Nacional, for defrauding the revenue in the sum of \$45,000 on Havana cigars alone in the years of 1886 and 1887. It is curious that the inspector has waited for Blaen's downfall before denouncing him. It is to be presumed, however, that this is only one more instance of the practice of allowing an influential official to do what he pleases. The *Provincia* of Buenos Aires charges that Blaen, General and his ministers were in the habit of introducing large quantities of furniture and valuable merchandise without paying duties, having a special custom-house deposit to facilitate that illegal object.

—It is often said that the surest way of keeping peace is by power. In our Province this is why the government is steadily paying arms and troops into this province evidently with the idea of keeping the *Chirico* well aware of the strength of the National party backed up by the government of the nation. The *Civicos* in this province, if mailed, would have matters all their way if it came to a vote, but, as usual, this great party has been split up into many factions that they practically, politically speaking, are of no account. Each *Civico* club in this town is ambitious of having a candidate of its own selection for the coming presidential contest, and in so doing is simply giving any rival party a walk-over. It is true that the local parties are also split for the same purpose, but then there is a very strong probability of a combination being made, and a well-supported candidate being the result. —*Argentine News*, Rosario.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Bahia the board of health is taking steps to prevent the spread of yellow fever in that city.

—The funeral honors paid to the memory of the late Campaner in S. Paulo on the 19th gave rise to some disturbances in that city.

—In Campos the police delegate is taking evidence in regard to the mutiny at the fort of Santa Cruz. Did the plot extend to Campos?

—In the city of S. Paulo 35,342 heaves, 10,746 hogs and 5,625 sheep were slaughtered last year. The municipal revenue derived from this since was 185,495\$684.

—A telegram from Pará says that on the 14th an unsuccessful attempt was made to depose the governor of Amazonas. The governor has established martial law in Manaus.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 20th announces the death of Gen. Astorgio Pereira da Costa, one of the most active of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement in that state.

—If the telegrams from Santa Catharina are to be believed, there are about a million of armed men in that state in favor of reinstating deposed governor Muller and an equal number opposed to it.

—The people of the city of S. Paulo seem to be suffering even more than those of Rio de Janeiro for want of water. It is stated that several of the streams from which the water supply is derived have gone dry.

—At Campos the engineer of the Maéché e Campos railway dismissed his cashier. The friends of the latter called on the 22nd at the engineer's residence and ordered him to reinstate the cashier or leave the city within twenty-four hours. The engineer allowed the latter alternative.

—The president of Minas Geraes has called an extraordinary session of the legislature of that state for the 10th of March. The object of this session is to take action on the transit tax which the general government, according to a notification addressed to President Cesar Alvim by the minister of agriculture, considers unconstitutional.

—The Bahia legislature adjourned on the 22nd. It will meet again on March 20th for the purpose of electing a governor.

—The little village of Jurujuba on the other side of the bay, which is largely composed of fishermen, was almost entirely abandoned on the 19th and 20th because of the mutiny in Santa Cruz. The soldiers had the place all to themselves, and they improved the opportunity by looting the place and by getting drunk. The people were more in fear of the military force than of the mutineers.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—In the year 1891 the receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Pernambuco were 307,364\$020 against 210,348\$600 in 1890.

—The Rivera railway extension in Uruguay, which connects Montevideo with the Brazilian frontier, will be opened to traffic next month.

—The Tribunal Civil and Criminal has decided against the Compañia Geral in its appeal from the decision ordering the judicial liquidation of the company.

—The drivers and conductors on the Jacupeguá train line have struck and the good people of that little village are now compelled to make the journey on foot.

—Recent failures of Central railway trains to make schedule time are attributed to a want of water. We believe, however, that the trains of this road never have been very punctual.

—The minister of finance has directed to appoint treasury experts to examine the books of the Compañia Geral. In his opinion, he says, commercial experts should be appointed. Quite right!

—The general government has granted permission for the transfer of the Rio Claro railway, now owned by an English company, to the Paulista company. There must be no increase of capital and the purchaser must protect all the obligations of the road.

—The new Argentine railway law allows every passenger free transportation for 50 kilograms of baggage. It also allows him a return of half of his fare if the railway company fails to provide him with a seat. In case a first-class passenger is compelled to get into a second-class car, he is entitled to the return of all the fare.

—On January 13th the superintendent of the S. Paulo line advised consignees in Santos that 240 waggon and his stockhouses at Santos were full of coffee and that the time for removal would therefore forward be twenty-four hours. The consignees protested and induced the commercial association to protest also, and the order was withdrawn. The block must therefore continue.

—There is a proverb in Spanish which the minister of the interior might well have called to mind before writing to his office a meeting of railway managers, in discussing the question of a new central railway terminus for Buenos Aires. Said proverb runs thus:—"El gato escaldado hasta el agua fría huye" (the scalded cat flees even from cold water); and the minister might surely have known that, after the appearance in official documents of the grossed accusations of fraud against certain railways; after the passing of a railway law against which all the English companies had protested as impracticable and unjust; and after paying railway guarantees in moratorium bonds, worth less than half their face value; it was worse than useless to ask railway managers to submit to their companies any project which would involve the investment of a single cent more in Argentine railways, as long as the bullying attitude of the government towards English railways is maintained, and a so-called national railway board—whose members may be eminently competent in everything save and except practical railway working—is permitted to harass and annoy the local English administrators by absurd complaints and reports which indicate nothing more than the utter incompetency of their writers. —*Buenos Aires Financial Review*, Jan. 9th.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The Guatemalan coffee crop is said to be better than was expected.

—The Mogiana railway, for want of selling stock, has announced that it will not receive coffee at its stations for shipment until after the end of the month.

—The Paulista company has announced that for eight days no coffee will be received at its stations for shipment to Santos. This is done at the request of the S. Paulo railway company, which has no more storage room for coffee.

## THE SANTA CRUZ MUTINY.

The revolt of prisoners in the fortress of Santa Cruz, which was briefly noted in our issue of the 19th, was happily suppressed on the 20th. The mutineers were particularly active on the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th in firing upon the ferry boats and steam launches plying about the harbor, but discreetly avoided firing upon the naval vessels anchored within range. A constant desultory fire was also kept up during the night from the Fort, on the Jurujuba side, to keep the troops from assembling the place. It was clearly evident, however, that the mutineers were far too few in numbers to grant so extensive a fortification as that of Santa Cruz and its Port dependency. On the morning of the 20th the two battalions stationed in Jurujuba ascended through the woods to attack the Fort. A detachment of a

53,746 lugs.





Capital	Cyphal paid up	Reserve fund	Conveyances	Dividend paid	Monthly value	Lost mile	Closing quotations
1,000,000\$	7,400,000\$	..	Agrícola de Parapanama,	3000 - July 91	60\$	600,000	
1,000,000	7,400,000	..	Agrícola do Ribeiro Preto	10 - July 91	60		
1,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agr. Colony de Vassouras	..	200	198 000	
700,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. e Viçosa Paranaense	..	200	215 000	
700,000	700,000	20,000\$	Carrageons Plantations	..	200		
1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000\$	Ceres Braziliera	100\$ - Aug. 91	80		
1,000,000	7,000,000	1,000	Companhia e Estac. de Café	15 - Sept. 91	50	59 000	
60,000,000	2,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas	3 200 - July 91	71	500 000	745,000
1,000,000	4,000,000	..	Economia Mineira	..	40	17 000	
1,000,000	..	..	Ind. e Colonizador do Brazil	..	70		
1,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos do Brazil	10 - July 91	20		
1,000,000	10,000,000	..	.. do de S. Paulo	Int. - Jan. 91	100	70 000	75 000
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	.. do de S. Paulo	..	80	23 000	71 500 - 25 000
1,000,000	..	..	Metropolitana	..	40	75 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	24,000\$	Nacional de Forças e Estac.	..	20	200 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos	5 000 - Jan. 91	100	130 000	
1,000,000	8,229,000	..	Nova Republica	3 500 - July 91	70	90 000	
1,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	..	50	38 000	
1,000,000	2,500,000	31,000\$	Saneamento de Rio	1000\$ - July 91	50	110 000	
1,000,000	2,400,000	..	Sociedade Marchante	135\$ - July 91	50	50 000	.. 100 000
1,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torres e Bandeira	..	200	30 000	30 2000 - 16 000
1,000,000	30,000,000	31,000\$	União do. dos Est. do Brazil	10 - July 91	300	50 000	

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" 13	Trent ....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam

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